HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section *Printed in Two Sections*

House Resolution 3: Blanketed in the news during the past few months by the protracted matter of the President's decision to run, by the controversy over the state of his health and by the strident squabbling of the three Democratic aspirants for Executive power — the legislative (the really fundamental) power has been quietly at work on a bill which, insiders here believe, may prove to have truly revolutionary effects.

The measure — H.R. 3 — sponsored in the Senate by Senator McClellan (in the House by Representative Howard Smith) is designed to put a brake upon the exclusive control by the Federal government of fields in which states wish to pass legislation. The bill's scope is wide — including fields of legislation against subversive activities, as well as against tyrannical labor practices, etc. It also may range over the area usually covered by the term "states rights."

Specifically, the bill provides that where the Federal Government legislates in any area that is also the subject of state legislation, the State law shall not be nullified unless the Federal statute specifically so provides or the two statutes are so inconsistent that they could not stand together. This would knock out the Supreme Court's Garner decision which held that where a union violates a state law, the state has no jurisdiction if the action is also in violation of Federal law.

Getting down to brass tacks — if the Smith-McClellan bill becomes law, the states can forbid labor coercion, strikes against an employer who has a contract with another union, organizational picketing and secondary boycotts. Concretely, an employer then would be able to get an injunction within 24 hours from a state court, whereas today, under the Taft-Hartley law, it must go through the NLRB — and that might involve a long time getting relief.

Is this just a gallant effort by two conservatives — McClellan and Smith — alone? Not at all. McClellan obtained as co-sponsors in the upper House the following Senators: Russell and George of Georgia; Stennis and Eastland of Mississippi; Byrd and Robertson of Virginia; Ervin of North Carolina; Hill of Alabama; Johnston and Thurmond of South Carolina; and, Daniel of Texas. The eye opener in the list was the presence of two pro-labor Senators — Johnston of South Carolina and Hill of Alabama. The latter is often classified as a "CIO puppet." Hill is running for re-election this year and apparently fears retaliation for his "liberal" tendencies — at a time when Southern temper is rising against "liberal" desegregation.

Twenty-two Southern Democratic and 27 Northern Republican Senators — it is calculated — can be lined up to put over the above bill. The appearance of the measure at this time is, of course, a recurrence of the old familiar bipartisan coalition of conservatives — a phenomenon which, many here believe, holds more hope for real representative government than all the color and picturesque personality trappings of the Executive arm.

That Vice Presidential Spot: The terrific hullabaloo which the Democrats have been raising against the retention of Nixon as GOP Vice Presidential candidate has inspired a suggested solution among some conservative members of Congress. The place of Nixon on the ticket remains uncertain, even after microscopic examination of all the things Ike and Len Hall, GOP Chairman, have said on the subject. The Republican group led by General Clay and Sidney Weinberg urges Nixon's elimination; but other GOP elements want Nixon. Therefore, a new tack is needed to resolve the difficulty before the campaign goes much further.

The Eisenhower Administration has won much praise from crafty politicos for its achievements in

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"cutting the ground" from under the opposition, for "taking the issue away" from the Democratic Party. Why not apply this to the Nixon problem? In short, why not produce an able "vote-getter" who suffers from no "controversial" character as does Nixon? The obvious candidate to fulfill these requirements — it is pointed out — is the Republican leader of the Senate, Senator William F. Knowland. Such a substitution — Knowland for Nixon — would offer certain advantages:

(1) It would effectively slide the carpet from under the Democratic feet. Democratic leader Senator Lyndon Johnson and many other Democrats are known to hold Knowland in high respect and esteem. To them Knowland is a "fair adversary," as they do not regard Nixon. (Recently, the liberal weekly, the *New Republic*, paid tribute to Knowland's qualities in an editorial.)

(2) Such a move would probably ensure unity of the Party including the Taft wing, of which Knowland is the acknowledged chief. Last Sunday on the TV "Meet the Press" program, it was notable that such veteran Capital correspondents as W. H. White (*Times*) and Richard Wilson (Cowles papers) sought repeatedly, in questioning, to pin down Chairman Leonard Hall to an affirmative statement that the Taft wing will be more fully represented in the Party councils than before. It's a burning question, and Knowland's substitution for Nixon could solve it.

(3) Knowland, like Nixon, is from California and his appearance in second place on the ticket would cinch that key state for the GOP. Knowland has shown himself a better vote-getter than either Nixon or Warren in that state.

Would Knowland take the spot? At present, he has denied any interest in so doing. But friends believe that he would yield if approached by the White House.

Lobbying Merry-Go-Round: The new lobby investigating committee will be under strong pressure to bring out facts about money spent to defeat the gas bill and the financial interests arrayed against the Kecks and Neffs of the other side. A former GOP Senator, now a high-priced attorney practicing in Washington, has been — much to the amusement of many of his old Republican pals — visiting these pals on Capitol Hill, trying to persuade them to vote against the gas bill. He quite disarmingly admitted he was paid by a local utility company. Experts, who know what advertising costs, estimate that newspaper ads attacking the gas bill ran to at least $250,000 — paid for by local utility companies, by labor unions, etc.

● Members of Congress with long memories now recall that Senator Gore, Democrat of Tennessee and liberal white knight errant jousting against big business lobbying (but not against labor lobbying), was once a humble member of the lower House. Then, he nursed the ambition to oust incumbent Senator McKellar of his state and take his place in the Senate. Gore spent a number of years "beating the bushes" in Tennessee, going all over the state, preparing the ground for his running against McKellar. "He was away from Washington a lot those days," recall former colleagues. "Must have done a lot of travelling. Travelling costs money. Who paid for Gore's campaigning expenses which enabled him to beat McKellar?"

● Lobbying by the Federal Executive in the halls of Congress and in various ways exerting influence and propaganda in behalf of its own bureaucratic interests — such represents a very considerable expenditure of money and, according to Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, will be investigated by the new committee. HUMAN EVENTS, on September 1, 1948, was the first to break the story of Federal Executive lobbying in Congress, in a memorable piece by Representative Forest Harness entitled "Federal Thought Control."

Bricker Amendment: The first vote in Committee on the new version of the Bricker amendment showed a big majority in favor, larger than had been expected by its backers. Prospects for more votes when it reaches the floor of the Senate are rated good by its enthusiastic proponents. The new wording and phraseology meet with the approval of its legal godfather, Frank Holman (past president of the American Bar Association). But, it is believed, the new words make it no more palatable to the White House and State Department, both opposed to the measure in the last two sessions of Congress.

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Education Front: One assertion made by advocates of Federal aid to education is that such aid would not involve Federal interference in local conduct of the schools. The assertion is rarely, if ever, backed by any supporting facts. However, evidence now appears that such interference does follow from Federal aid to local schools.

The Indianapolis *Star* makes public a letter which Wilbur Young, the superintendent of the state of Indiana public instruction, received from O. F. Beyer, area field supervisor for the Federal Department of Agriculture food distribution division, which handles surplus food distribution for the school lunch program. The Federal official: (1) attacked the competence and attitude of Raymond W. Gladden, an adviser to Young, on the basis of school lunch program administration by Young's office; (2) attacked Mrs. Irene Williams, chief dietician of Young; and (3) took Young to task for ignoring a recommendation that Gladden be replaced.

Letter from ARCHIBALD B. ROOSEVELT, President, The Alliance, Inc.: "I have been a subscriber to HUMAN EVENTS from its birth. It is a masterpiece of condensed political and economic news of the type which is generally skipped, or played-down, by most of the press. It is always a hundred per cent American. I miss no opportunity to encourage members of the Alliance, of which I am President, to subscribe to it."

Eastlandia: The liberal-left is frothing over the designation of Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi as chairman of the powerful Senate Judiciary Committee. The pinko *Washington Post and Times-Herald*, for example, on the day after his formal selection carried a lead editorial titled "Blind Seniority Rule." Its full tenor was set in the opening sentence: "The seniority rule by which the chairmen of congressional committees are designated has seldom turned up a more serious misfit than Sen. James Eastland, the newly designated chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary."

The Communist *Daily Worker*, in a front-page editorial, hailed his designation as "a calamity for the country." "McCarthyism," it said, "was a grave threat but the new threat [meaning Eastland — Ed.] from this racist-inspired conspiracy is graver and we cannot afford to be less vigilant nor less militant in our determination to defeat it."

HUMAN EVENTS, in several recent issues (Jan. 21, Jan. 28, Feb. 18), has called attention to the burgeoning anti-Eastland campaign of the liberal-left, a movement reminiscent of the early build-up which ultimately led to the Senate resolution of censure against Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. The reaction of the *Daily Worker*, the *Washington Post* and other port-side publications and pundits to his Committee Chairmanship, makes it clear that they are not abandoning their effort to "get" the courtly Mississippian.

The announced basis for most of the attacks on Eastland is his adamant opposition to racial integration and his unyielding insistence that the problem of segregation versus integration is one to be settled solely by the individual states, not by the Federal government.

But observers place no credence whatsoever in these pious mouthings. The real reason for the attacks on Eastland, it is agreed by all realists, lies in his strong anti-Communist feelings, his courageous insistence that Reds and their sympathizers must be uncovered to public inspection wherever their nests may be hidden.

It's noted, for example, that Senator Olin Johnston of South Carolina is just as strongly anti-integrationist as Eastland but his anti-Communism is pretty much perfunctory lip service; attacks on Johnston are noticeable by their absence.

The liberal-left reserves its full treatment for effective anti-Communists, *a la* McCarthy, McCarran, Nixon, Walter, John Wood, Dies, et al; now it's Eastland.

Minority Leader Knowland, it is reported, clashed with GOP national headquarters, on the subject of Eastland's elevation to chairman of the Judiciary. It came to the Republican leader's attention that a staffer in GOP HQ had been calling up Republican members urging them to oppose Eastland's naming to the Judiciary post. Knowland reportedly phoned Chairman Len Hall requesting him to keep his men from interfering in such parliamentary matters.

Troublesome Teamsters: The International Brotherhood of Teamsters (subject of last week's HUMAN EVENTS feature article) faces possible

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AFL-CIO disciplinary action because of its informal alliance with the International Longshoremen's Association.

AFL-CIO President George Meany has ordered an investigation to determine whether the Teamsters-ILA pact violates an order of the parent organization prohibiting any affiliate from taking over, by merger or otherwise, any other union previously expelled by the old AFL as dominated by racketeers, gangsters or other lawless elements. That was the reason the AFL expelled the ILA in 1953.

Meany's inquiry was precipitated by the announcement that James R. Hoffa, Vice President of the Teamsters, is advancing $400,000 to the ILA and has agreed to assist it in such ways as honoring its picket lines and conducting joint organizational drives. The money, coming from treasuries of Teamsters' units controlled by Hoffa, will pay off ILA debts and enable it to avoid bankruptcy. The organizational drive agreement sounds a death knell to AFL-CIO hopes of winning an NLRB representation election later this year for its International Brotherhood of Longshoremen, set up immediately following expulsion of the ILA in 1953, in the belief it could woo enough members from the ILA to drive it off east and Gulf coast docks.

Hoffa, the real power in the Teamsters union (as was noted in last week's article), obviously is totally unimpressed by the fact that there has been no clean-out of gangster or hoodlum elements from the ILA.

If Meany clears the new Teamsters-ILA pact, it will be taken as a definite sign of a lack of sincerity in the AFL-CIO promises to clean up their own ranks; if he finds it violates the ban on the ILA, the mandatory disciplinary action would be suspension of the Teamsters.

Will Meany and other AFL-CIO leaders have the courage to purge their organization's ranks of its largest (1,400,000-plus members) union? Time will tell.

Trade Troubles: Latest internationalist move of the Eisenhower Administration to encounter trouble at the Capitol is its request for legislation to put the United States into the proposed Office of Trade Cooperation. That's the new international set-up described as the "Administrative Office" for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, generally referred to as GATT.

The House Ways and Means Committee presently is holding hearings on the OTC bill, introduced by its Democratic chairman, Rep. Jere Cooper of Tennessee; New York's Rep. Daniel A. Reed, ranking GOP Committeeman, would have no part of it. It may win a favorable report from the committee, and possible House passage, but only if the Democratic leadership decides to push it through so they can tell the voters, "look, we helped Mr. Eisenhower more than did his own Republicans"; preliminary indications are that a majority of GOP legislators oppose the plan. If it does pass in the House, its fate in the Senate is highly uncertain.

The congressional antipathy to the OTC proposal is regarded as a manifestation of a growing dislike for the Administration's internationalist tendencies as evidenced by such developments as its plea for huge new foreign aid appropriations and authority to enter into long-term foreign aid commitments, and by its attempted cover up of its 1954 agreement permitting Great Britain to more than double its trade with Communist Russia.

The distrustful resentment of legislators is not confined to either party. On the OTC, House Republicans are dragging their feet more noticeably than Democrats; on the British-Russian trade, it is Democratic Senator John McClellan who is leading the fight to find out just what did happen; and the foreign aid requests are viewed with extreme dubiety by Republicans and Democrats alike.

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Article Section

A JEW'S GUIDE TO A MIDDLE-EAST POLICY

By FRANK CHODOROV

ISRAEL is only part Israel, the rest being world-wide Zionism, and it is not certain which part wags which. Until this uncertainty is resolved, peace in the Middle East will be precarious, and American foreign policy will be in a similar state of turmoil.

That point is underscored in the little book just off the press, *Who Knows Better Must Say So,** by Dr. Elmer Berger, Executive Vice President of the American Council of Judaism. It is a very informative and interesting book, despite the fact that it consists of a number of personal letters written by Dr. Berger during a recent visit to the Middle East, apparently without publication in mind. For a better understanding of the stories on that part of the world, which almost daily hit our newspapers, Americans will do well to acquaint themselves with the evidence of this book.

Rabbi Berger is not unprejudiced. The organization he represents is dedicated to the proposition that Judaism is a religion, nothing else, and that Americans who are of that faith are Americans, nothing else. That might strike the non-Jew in this country as self-evident and hardly worth mentioning.

But, to the well-organized and highly-financed forces of Zionism, the position taken by Dr. Berger and the American Council for Judaism is anathema; for they hold that Jews throughout the world, no matter what citizenship they hold, and even though they be agnostics or atheists, owe first allegiance to the nation of their biblical forefathers. That is, they maintain that Judaism is not a religion but a political entity to which the members of the race are tied by blood and tradition to the end of time.

In effect, though they are careful to play down this logical conclusion, the Zionists impose a dual citizenship on all Jews, one in the country of their choice and the other in Israel. Some of these energumens go so far as to speak of an ultimate and total "ingathering" — of a migration of the 11,000,000 Jews in the world to the Promised Land.

This is a bit too much for those who contribute large chunks of money to Israel, out of an humanitarian impulse, and the "ingathering" theme is relegated to dreamland for the present. Besides, an area as small as that occupied by the Israeli, and with no known natural resources of importance, could hardly support eleven million people. The "ingathering" will have to be delayed until — well, that's what disturbs the neighboring nations.

For the moment, the Messianic Zionists insist that it is the duty of all Jews to finance the hardy pioneers, and their government, who are blazing the way on this inhospitable bit of earth which was wrested from the Arabs who overran it after the Dispersion. In their perpetual drive for money the Zionists stress the humanitarian, rather than the nationalistic,

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purpose of Israel. Where else can the persecuted and dispossessed Jews of the world go?

That is a strong appeal. It has been worth billions to the fund-raisers since Hitler made inhumanity an instrument of national policy. To keep it alive, the Zionists make much of the number who migrate to Israel each year (which is about equalled, and some years surpassed, by the number who leave), and to keep the number up they carry on a constant recruitment campaign. Right now they are concentrating on North Africa where the nationalistic movements are making things bad for everybody, including Jews.

The impoverished will of course go wherever there is promise of improvement, and the Zionists are not short on promises; besides, transportation is furnished free. But, if the poor choose to stay where they are, no help is offered them; Zionists are not that humanitarian.

It is reported that the "take" of their collecting agency runs upward of $50 million in this country alone. It requires more than an appeal to the heart to get that kind of money from a segment of American Jewry; a great many of the five million give nothing at all. It takes organization and methods that only callous crusaders can employ, methods that border on blackmail. How many Americans of the Jewish faith give because they subscribe to the Zionist line, how many give to avoid the economic and social sanctions that follow failure to meet the assessments laid on them, how many are immune even to the charge of being labelled "anti-semites" — should be recorded for the sake of American politicians. Perhaps the number of Zionists in this country is not much more than the group of activists for whom the "cause" does well.

DR. BERGER visited the countries being fulminated against by those anxious to hurry the fulfillment of Prophesy — Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. The propagandists have been doing a profitable job on these "backward Bedouins." Not only have they convinced many of their dupes that these "decadent" people are bent on destroying the Palestine beachhead gained at so much bloodshed, but the American press has been well taken in by the propaganda, and even the government seems to lend it some credence. So, he went to find out for himself.

He visited with prominent Jews in these countries and with responsible public officials. From the former, who seemed to be getting on well in the countries of their choice, he learned two salient facts that flatly contradict the anti-Arab propaganda; first, that there is no official or unofficial anti-semitism in these countries, and second, that these Jews consider themselves and are considered good citizens. They were proud to be "Arab Jews" — just as Americans of the Jewish faith are loyal Americans. (Much to the discomfiture of the professional Zionists.) Wherever he went, he was asked to bring back to America this message: We are Jews, not Zionists. Oh yes, there are agents of the world organization everywhere, but their influence is confined to those who will accept any ideology that is accompanied with the promise of a better living.

Even this influence, he was told, is waning as news from former emigrants filters back — that "Arab Jews" are being discriminated against by the dominant European element in Israel, that in fact a subtle "color line" has been drawn about them. Some return with their story of disillusionment, even though the Israeli government, which considers that its invest-

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ment in bringing them into the country constitutes a sort of lien on their bodies, makes emigration more difficult than immigration.

The officials, Dr. Berger reports, were quite cordial to him and unreservedly expressed their side of the Israeli business. What he was told by the Minister of Interior in Cairo sums up the views of all the officials he met in all these countries. Dr. Berger quotes him as follows:

> "There have always been three elements in any resolution of the Palestine question and two of them have always been subsidiary to the third. How many Jews could the land asborb without replacing the Arabs? There has always been the question of the sale of lands. How could this sale be controlled so that Arabs would not be landless and without means of livelihood?
>
> "These two questions, however, have always been subsidiary to the basic question — with whom do we negotiate these issues? With the Jews of Palestine? . . . Or do we have to negotiate with world Zionism?
>
> "We never had anything against the Jews *in* Palestine. But we could not tolerate a Palestine which belonged to *all* of the Jews of the world, who would be given rights at the expense of the Arabs of Palestine. . . . There is no peace possible if we are expected to respect the rights *in Israel* of the Jews everywhere in the world."

Getting down to cases, what the Arabs want to know is whether the Israeli (or, rather, the Zionists) will settle for the present borders, or whether they are consolidating their position in preparation for a grab of more real estate. Peace or war in the Middle East hinges on the answer to that question. It is apparent that the Israeli would rather not be forced to subscribe to an answer, as witness their opposition in the UN to an international guarantee of the present boundary lines. The issue again is *Lebensraum.* For whom? For 11,000,000?

Putting aside their intransigence on this point, the Israeli are piling up against themselves a bitterness that is bound to increase with the years. This is the result of their treatment of some 900,000 Arabs who were pushed out of their homes in Palestine and are living, most of them, in camps, caves and huts on the barren lands along the borders, and getting along on the 7 cents a day allowed by an international relief agency. Dr. Berger describes their condition as worse until death came than that suffered by Jews in Hitler's concentration camps. These Arabs will never forget, as they look over the barbed wire fences, the sight of their former homes and lands being plowed up for some grandiose housing project. Their children will inherit the resentment expressed in these words by one of the victims:

> "Why? Why do you Jews who were so victimized yourselves do this to us who are sitting with you in this room?"

THE NEW YORK RABBI finally did get into Israel, although it took some doing to get him in. Within twenty minutes after his arrival he found himself in charge of a guide and a chauffeur, one to see that he did not get in touch with any officials, the other to report on his movements. Therefore, his five days in the country amounted to little more than an officially guided tour. But one whose ears and eyes are trained will hear and see things that the most meticulous guide cannot obscure.

Looking beyond the advertised "achievements" of this subsidized nation, he learned that Israel is a thoroughly secularized state; that it

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is far from being a shrine for religious Jews; that those who came here to worship are considered curios, with their own quarter, on exhibit for sightseers. And he saw that dark-skinned Jews — particularly the darker ones from Yemen — constitute a sociological problem for the dominant Western Jews; to them go the menial jobs and social ostracism.

In response to his remarks on the high cost of all these grand public works, he was told that Israel "is a partnership between us and the Jews of the world. The Jews of America have the money and we here are pioneering for the State which will revive Jewish life. Therefore, you make a serious error evaluating costs in terms of *our* wealth and natural resources. And in terms of the wealth and the resources of the *Jewish people,* the costs here are not exorbitant; and anyway, they provide funds for the State." This is nothing but a paraphrase of the fund-raising speeches heard at rallies in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles; expense is unimportant; invest in the future of Jewry; give. Israel is a country built on handouts, with no disposition to become self-supporting and with little prospect of being able to do so.

And that, in an indirect though real way, is the problem that confronts Secretary of State Dulles in his efforts to maintain peace in the Middle East. In dealing with Israel he is not dealing with a conventional nation, seeking to preserve its identity through self-sufficiency, but rather with a world movement that is a blend of fanatical racism and tribalism, imbued with a sense of destiny that knows no bounds, least of all economic necessity. In reality, he is not dealing with the government of Israel but with American Jews. It is their condoning and support of Zionism that is the threat in the Middle East.

That Mr. Dulles is not unaware of the situation was evidenced by his remark to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Israeli question should be kept out of our domestic politics. This was a subtle reference to the hidden ace which the Zionists depend upon in their crooked game: the threat of swinging the "Jewish vote." Whether there is such a solid voting bloc, and whether the Zionists control it, has never been ascertained.

It is a certainty that many good, loyal Americans of the Jewish faith would welcome a showdown, not only to register their loyalty to this country and against world Zionism, but also to loosen the grip the Zionists have on them. A counting of noses might relieve them of the onerous assessments levied annually on them by the Zionists.

At any rate, the Arab-Israeli imbroglio is one we should keep out of. The Communists, of course, will get into it, on either or both sides, for their business prospers by national and international troubles. The Zionists will not let a mere matter of ideology interfere with their plans, and the Arabs, in self-defense, will buy arms from anybody who will sell. Even if another war breaks out in the Middle East, how will our interests be served by intervention?

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